

# THE EVENING BULLETIN.

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## PINGREE JOINS ALGER

In Contest to Defeat McMillan For United States Senator.

### FEATURES OF THE PLATFORM

Opposition to Trusts and the Election of Members of Upper Branch of Congress by Direct Vote of the People.

Detroit, June 23.—Governor Pingree gave out a public statement to the effect that he had combined with Secretary Alger in the interest of Alger's senatorial candidacy. General Alger will not withdraw under any circumstances, nor will he spend any money in the campaign. The platform of their campaign will include the features of opposition to trusts and a declaration in favor of senatorial election by a popular vote.

The alliance was made at a conference at which several of the Pingree state leaders and the general and governor were present.

The governor said: "I have avoided committing myself heretofore, because I wanted opportunity to talk with the general first, but all along General Alger has been my personal choice for senator. I wired him at Petoskey, asking him if I could see him in Detroit on his way back to Washington. In reply he arranged to meet me. Of course, I can not speak for my friends, but those I have talked with are Alger men beyond all question. They can not support Senator McMillan. They certainly can not be classified as friends of mine if they do. They can not forget eight years of political history in a day, nor can they live with the representatives of 'judicious combinations' and equal taxation, and pretend at the same time to be friends of equal and just taxation and foes to trusts.

"At our meeting General Alger told us frankly the history of his relations with Senator McMillan in the matter of the senatorship. He has dealt with General Alger the same as he has treated every one who questions his ownership of the Republican party.

"General Alger is in the race, and to stay to the end," said the governor, "and you can say in the strongest English you can write, I am with him heartily, and I propose to do all I can personally and with my friends, to aid his candidacy.

"As General Alger put it to me he will be a candidate if he has assurances for no more than one vote in the legislature. Alger is on the right side of two greatest questions of the day. I said to him that I could not personally support a man who would not declare himself on the right side of those two public questions. The two questions on which I wanted to know his position are those of trusts and election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.

"I wish to say that the general is absolutely sound on both these questions. General Alger believes firmly that United States senators should be elected by direct vote of the people."

**Statement of Alger.**  
Chicago, June 23.—Secretary of War Alger arrived here from Detroit and confirmed the statement made by Governor Pingree that he would stand for election to the United States senate. Secretary Alger declared himself opposed to trusts and heartily in favor of election of senators by direct vote of the people.

"I do not believe in the concentration of wealth," said the secretary. "Monopoly forces the middlemen out of commercial existence, and the result is disastrous to the masses of people. Governor Pingree stated my position correctly when he said that I am also opposed to the selection of United States senators by legislative vote. The election by direct vote of the people will do away with much political intrigue and is bound to come, although it may take years to accomplish it. Senator Burrows will doubtless assist Senator McMillan in his campaign for re-election, but I shall enter the contest with all possible strength."

**Noted Passengers.**  
Southampton, June 23.—The American line steamer St. Louis, which sails from here via Cherbourg for New York, will have among her passengers Senor Rodriguez Aspiroz of the Mexican diplomatic service, H. H. Piere, secretary of the United States embassy at St. Petersburg, and Wu Tung Fang, the Chinese minister at Washington.

**Formal Memorandum.**  
London, June 23.—The officials of the foreign office sent United States Ambassador Joseph H. Choate a formal memorandum embodying the temporary agreement reached on the Alaskan boundary question.

## LARGE INSURGENT FORCE

Mobilized by Aguinaldo, Who Has Taken Command of Luna's Army.

Manilla, June 23.—Aguinaldo does not seem to be satisfied with the desire of the insurgents to retake San Fernando, and he has taken command of Genral Luna's army and has massed the largest insurgent force yet mobilized, bringing 2,000 men from the Antipole region.

He is exceedingly troublesome. During the night his men wounded two members of the Seventeenth regiment. General MacArthur's men are constantly on the alert to repel any attacks by the enemy, sleeping upon their arms.

The general sincerely hopes that the Filipinos will give him another chance for a battle, for the soldiers really enjoy an opportunity to fight them when they can do so without wading through swamps to catch them.

Railway trains between Manila and San Fernando have been stopped for several days, while permanent repairs were being made to the bridges along the route, but traffic was resumed.

The transport Centennial, which has arrived here, had an exciting experience while rounding Point Engano on the northern coast of Luzon on her way to this port. She stuck on Wednesday and remained fast for several hours, during which time she was surrounded by swarms of natives in canoes, who became menacing. Captain Eagle, who commanded the transport, was compelled to throw overboard a hundred tons of supplies in order to lighten the ship sufficiently to get her afloat. Before this was effected the Filipinos had towed the cases ashore and were fighting over the cases.

The cruiser Baltimore grounded at the same point recently, but the natives feared to approach her.

### Return of Dr. Cook.

New York, June 23.—Among the passengers who arrived on board the steamer Buffen from Rio Janeiro was Dr. Frederick A. Cook, of the belgica Antarctic expedition. Dr. Cook said: "The belgica expedition was organized in part by the Belgian government and in part by private subscription. I accompanied the expedition as surgeon and anthropologist. Briefly, our itinerary was as follows: Leaving Staten Island of the southern seas on January 1, 1898, we proceeded directly for Cape Horn, taking soundings directly south from this point to the south Shetland islands."

### Loss of Supplies.

Washington, June 23.—The war department has received no official dispatches relative to the grounding of the transport Centennial on the north end of Luzon and the loss of 100 tons of supplies, which were thrown overboard to lighten the ship. According to the records here the Centennial carried 1,800 tons of supplies, and it is believed they were all the property of the subsistence department. The commissary department at Manila has been queried to know whether it is desirable to immediately replace the supplies which were lost.

### Bids For a Dry Dock.

Washington, June 23.—The navy department advertised for bids for the erection of the dry dock at the League Island navy yard, which was authorized by the act of May 4, 1898. The specifications for the dock are very similar to those of the Mare Island dock, for which bids were opened two weeks ago. The bids must cover everything to render the dock complete and in efficient working order. The advertisements provide that the dock must be completed within thirty calendar months after the letting of the contract.

### Enjoying the Themselves.

St. Louis, June 23.—The grand lodge having elected officers and transacted other business that came before it, the members and other visiting Elks have nothing to do during the remainder of their stay here but enjoy themselves. They are doing without stint. The official badge of the order admits the bearer to nearly every place of entertainment in the city. The award of prizes for participants in Wednesday's parade was made at Lem's park.

### The Tension Felt.

London, June 23.—A dispatch from Capetown says: "The tension is extreme. Business is at a standstill, and the general feeling is that England must promptly bring matters to an issue. The league will have no difficulty in preventing meetings supporting Sir Alfred Milner's attitude, the desire being to refrain from embarrassing the imperial authorities."

### Death of Abram Gould.

St. Louis, June 23.—George P. Masengale, of this city, has received a telegram from Salem, N. Y., announcing the death there of Abram Gould, brother of Jay Gould, who was purchasing agent of the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain railroad company. He leaves one son, Fred.

## WILL QUELL RIOTING.

Mayor Farley Determines Upon a Policy of Decisive Action.

### MAY ASK FOR STATE TROOPS.

Council For Striking Railway Employees Are Denounced For Not Urging the Men to Accept the Terms Agreed Upon.

Cleveland, June 23.—The rejection by the street railway strikers' mass meeting of the terms of settlement unanimously approved by the committee has put a new phase on the situation.

The city authorities are now openly preparing for trouble, and the board of control is considering means of protecting the company's property and preserving order. President Everett says that the company will run its cars and have no more dealing with the strikers.

At a stormy meeting of the "peace committee" of the city council, Messrs. Reynolds and Carpenter, counsel for the strikers, were bitterly denounced for not urging the men to accept the terms agreed upon.

President Everett, of the railway company, announced at noon that he would give the men until 5 p. m. to accept the condition laid down Thursday, namely, the reinstatement of 80 per cent of the strikers and the placing of the rest on a waiting list. Strike leaders have asked him to extend the time a few hours, as a meeting of the men has been called for that hour.

Mayor Farley has determined the time has come when decisive action must be taken, and he will not permit any more rioting on the streets of the city, if the calling out of all the available troops in the state will prevent it. He and Police Director Barrett have agreed upon a plan of action, and no time will be lost in bringing a sufficient force on the ground to prevent any further outbreak.

### Big Contract For Steel Rails.

Pittsburg, June 23.—The Carnegie Steel company is said to have contracted with representatives of the Russian government to supply that country with 180,000 tons of steel rails for its immense railroad enterprises in Siberia and China. This is said to be the largest order ever placed with one firm in the world, and represents an outlay of between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000. In filling the order 200,000 tons of pig iron will be consumed and profitable employment will be insured to all the rail mill workers of the concern for the next two and one-half years.

### Depreciation of Farmers.

Washington, June 23.—Richard Coles, a citizen of Salem county, N. J., was before the industrial commission. He said the farmers of New Jersey had no especial complaint, although there was a general feeling that conditions might be improved. Prices for their products were generally lower, while wages for farm hands were higher than formerly. Within the past 25 years farms in his section had depreciated in value about 50 per cent. The depreciation in the price of products was not so great.

### Foraker's Views.

New York, June 23.—United States Senator J. B. Foraker, of Ohio, who was a late arrival at the Waldorf-Astoria, said: "We seem to have a harder job on our hands in the Philippines than we anticipate. I don't believe the newspapers are getting all the news received at the war department, but I know nothing of it personally. If more men and money are wanted congress will provide the means. The war is not popular, though."

### Officers Elected.

Evansville, Ind., June 23.—The Fraternity of Operative Millers of America were slow in getting together. About its only business was the re-election of officers: President, A. J. Weinert, of Waterloo, Ill.; vice president, Hugo Jacobl, of St. Louis; second vice president, Robert J. Adams, of Stillwell, Ill.; secretary and treasurer, J. F. Mueller, re-elected.

### Price of Glass Advanced.

Pittsburg, June 23.—The window glass combine, known as the American Glass company, has advanced the price of window glass. The increase ranged from 5 to 10 per cent and takes effect immediately. The new combination has offered a rebate to customers purchasing their entire output from September to July.

### Leper Station Destroyed.

Victoria, B. C., June 23.—News has been received of the destruction of the D'Arcy island leper station by fire. One leper is dead and another it is feared will die from injuries received.

## NEW CABINET

Begin Their Official Duties In French Government.

Paris, June 23.—The new cabinet took possession of their offices. The prefect of police, M. Blanc, had a long interview with the premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, during the day, and it is asserted he handed the latter his resignation. The Progressive Republicans have held a meeting under the presidency of M. Meline. One faction decided to oppose the new cabinet, owing to the presence of M. Milleraud in the ministry.

### The Chase Abduction Case.

Detroit, Mich., June 23.—The question of issuing requisitions upon the governor of New York for Mr. and Mrs. Charles Duhme, of Cincinnati, on the charge of abducting their alleged mentally incompetent nephew, Moses Fowler Chase, from the Hotel Cadillac in this city, was taken up before Governor Pingree and Attorney General Owen. When the hearing adjourned for lunch but one witness, Dr. H. R. Niles, who had charge of the young man when he was in the sanitarium at Flint, had been examined. Dr. Niles' most important statement was that when the youth left the sanitarium with his father, at which time the alleged kidnapping occurred, he was mentally incapable of forming an intention. This was brought out to combat the statement of the Duhmes' attorney to the effect that the young man had left his father and gone with his aunt of his own volition. Dr. Niles stated that the young man could not now be of sound mind, as the Duhmes' attorneys claim he is.

### Officers Elected.

Cincinnati, June 23.—A resolution was adopted by the music teachers recommending Frank Van der Stucken as the American composer for the Paris exposition. Ten more life members were secured, leaving about \$300 in the treasury after paying off \$1,000 of debts. It was voted that the new constitution will go into effect January 1, and the next meeting will be at Des Moines, Ia. The following officers were elected: President, Arnold J. Gautvoort, Cincinnati; vice president, Arthur L. Manchester, Philadelphia; secretary, Philip Werthner, Cincinnati; treasurer, Fred A. Fowler, New Haven, Conn.; executive committee, M. L. Bartlett, C. M. Keeler, Milo Ward; program committee, Frank Van der Stucken, Thomas Tapper and R. G. Cole.

### New Tariff Law.

Washington, June 23.—Under date of May 22, Minister Loomis writes the state department from Caracas as follows concerning the new tariff: "The Venezuelan congress, which adjourned on Saturday last, enacted a new tariff law, but owing to the numerous amendments made to the original bill it is not possible for me to get a corrected copy for transmission by this mail. It can be said, however, that there will be an average increase of 25 per cent on existing duties, very few articles, flour among them, being excepted. In addition to the advance in duties by the new law, power is given the president to add 25 per cent more to any or all of the new schedules."

### Funeral of Lieutenant Lansdale.

San Francisco, June 23.—The funeral of Lieutenant Philip VanHorne Lansdale, who was killed at Samoa by the natives during the battle between the combined forces of the Americans and British and the followers of Mataafa, took place from St. Luke's Episcopal church. Bishop Moreland delivered the sermon. The church was crowded with sympathizing friends of the deceased, and the navy and army were largely represented.

### Will Delay the Work.

Washington, June 23.—The navy department has received a letter from the Armstrong Shipbuilding company of England containing the information that the recent fire in their ordnance plant at Newcastle would somewhat delay the completion of the cruiser Albany, which this country purchased from Brazil just prior to the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. The fire destroyed about \$1,000,000 worth of apparatus.

### To Use Compressed Air.

Dover, Del., June 23.—A certificate of incorporation of \$25,000,000 was filed at the office of the secretary of state. The company was incorporated for the purpose of manufacturing with compressed air as motive power.

### Military Bill Vetoed.

Detroit, June 23.—Governor Pingree vetoed the military reorganization bill, on the ground that such a law would create additional expense and make but few changes in the existing law.

### Arrived at Falmouth.

Falmouth, June 23.—The Atlantic Transport line steamer Montana, from Baltimore June 4, for London, has arrived here in tow of the British steamer Elderslie, from New York.

## A TRIBUTE TO BLAND

Democrats Recess Till Evening Upon Revering His Memory.

### HOT TIME IN OLD KAINTUCK

Stone-Goebel Combine Seem to Retain Control of the Convention, but It Is Still a Three-Cornered Fight For Governor.

Louisville, Ky., June 23.—The third day of the Democratic state convention found it still working under the temporary organization, and it was made plain early in the day that this condition would last for some time longer.

The committee on credentials labored with the 357 contested seats on which it had to pass until long after midnight, and then left its task unfinished. Most of the county districts were disposed of but the 70 seats of Jefferson county, in which the Louisville districts are located, were not taken up.

The committee work developed some sharp differences, and the certainty of a majority of minority reports from several of the most important committees. The majority of the committee on resolutions has drawn up a platform endorsing William J. Bryan for the presidential nomination in 1900 and J. C. S. Blackburn for United States senator, making free silver again the prominent issue, reaffirming the Chicago platform in its entirety, and containing a strong anti-trust plank.

The difference of opinion in the committee arose over an endorsement of the Goebel election law, the majority favoring it. In regard to the policy to be pursued in dealing with the new possessions the majority is conservative.

The war with Spain to secure the liberty of Cuba is sustained, but the administration is condemned for pushing the campaign in the Philippines. The state administration is condemned for alleged corrupt methods and inefficiency.

Other measures recommended are legislation against the railroads, especially where there are discriminations in rates and against any combinations to secure a monopoly of school books.

The fight between the three candidates for the nomination for governor is being warmly waged, with the advantage with the Goebel-Stone combination, which controls the organization, and the probability that one of these gentlemen will be nominated.

The convention was called to order at 9:30, and after the adoption of eulogistic resolution in memory of the late Richard P. Bland, took a recess until 4 p. m. to await the report of the committee on credentials.

An important phase of the business of the credentials committee, which at one time threatened to cause dissension between the parties to the Stone-Goebel combination, was settled at a conference held after the convention took a recess. This was the probable effect of the Jefferson county or Louisville vote upon the chances of Stone or Goebel, whichever happened to receive it. It seemed to be generally understood that the Weaver city administration delegates would be seated, and the Stone followers were fearful that this bunch of 70 votes with a leaning toward Goebel, if thrown in that direction might give the Kenton county leader an advantage that would defeat the avowed intention of the combination—the nomination of Stone for governor. It was decided to divide the 70 votes between Stone and Goebel. This adds uncertainty to the contest by the equalizing of forces of the three aspirants.

### Arranging the Differences.

Denver, June 23.—The managers of the smelters owned by the American Smelting and Refining company are still conferring and arranging labor scales, while the strikers are quietly awaiting overtures. It is considered by both sides to the controversy, resulting from the operations of the new 8-hour law, that nothing stands between the managers and the men that can not be arranged.

### New York Is Willing.

Kansas City, Mo., June 23.—Governor Roosevelt telegraphed President McKinley, informing the president that in the event of a call for volunteers being made, New York was prepared to furnish all the men the government might ask for, and asked that an opportunity be given New York state to do so.

### Death of Choate's Friend.

London, June 23.—Mr. De Bourgeois, of New Orleans, died at Chester Terrace. He was a personal friend of United States Ambassador Choate, who arranged for the immediate shipment of his body to the United States.